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THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1895

LATE LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

The late Liberal-Conservative Convention of Eastern Assiniboia, held at Whitewood, without doubt points to victory for the party at the forthcoming election. Mr. McCurdy, who carried the convention, though closely run by Major Bell, is considered the strongest man in the district; a man of unimpeachable integrity, and unblemished character, and also of considerable ability, and who will no doubt be a credit to Eastern Assiniboia as our future member. As to the question of his being able to carry the constituency there can be no manner of doubt. It is very hard to see where the element of doubt can come in, if only for the fact that there were present at the convention one hundred and seventy-five ballots, representing a total vote of three thousand five hundred alone. Several were delayed and prevented by various causes from attending and it is safe to say that the total should have been two hundred. One of the most noticeable features of the convention was the perfect unanimity and harmony that existed; quite a contrast to the proceedings of our Calgary friends.

A FREE TRADE KALEIDOSCOPE.

The varieties of Free Trade proposed in Canada are bewildering. An effort to fix upon the real "Simon Pure," upon the version which is the genuine article to which the Free Trade party is committed, is akin to an attempt to locate the pen at a thimble rigger's stall.

This is a very convenient arrangement for public speakers. If an opponent exposes, as is very easy, the fallacies of this policy, he is quietly told that the version of Free Trade he has knocked into "smithereens," or a "cocked hat," is not the kind of Free Trade the party favors. If he then turns and pays another version the compliment of letting the wind out of it, he is again told that that also is not an authentic edition. At present there are some five or six different styles of Free Trade being advocated. But which is the official version? This, not even Sir Richard Cartwright himself knows, for he can turn about, and wheel about and jump "Jim Crow" on fiscal questions in as lively a style as the hero of that old ballad.

The show being hawked around at present reminds us of the one at the village fair exhibiting a panorama of the battle of Waterloo. An enquiring boy asked the showman, "Which, mister, is Napoleon and which is Wellington?" To this question the showman replied, "Whichever you likes, my dear, you pays your money and you takes your choice!" So with the platform orators, and so with many

of the papers. Their show is a mixed one, quite a success indeed from the "fake" point of view, for "variety is charming." But when the on-looker asks point blank questions as to what the Free Trade policy really is, then we get the showman's answer, "You pays your money and you takes your choice." It is a case of "Open your mouth and shut your eyes, and see what Sir Richard will give you." He wants Canada to take a leap in the dark, possibly down to destruction, and he and his organs call the fog that hides the hole he wishes the people to jump into—"Free Trade!"

The British Columbia paper blames the tariff for allowing the eggs and butter from Manitoba and mutton from New Brunswick to compete in the Victoria market with the local farmers' goods. Our contemporary is a red hot Free Trader, yet grows at goods from one province of Canada entering another province free of duty. If British Columbia farmers suffer from the competition of Manitoba and New Brunswick, in what way would that province be helped by the products of America being given free entrance to its markets? Our contemporary is much distressed because fruit supplies from California prevent apples from being cultivated in British Columbia. Surely the only way to develop local orchards would be to stop foreign supplies altogether, or to impose a heavy duty on fruits so as to give local growers a chance to sell their products in the home market. If a moderate duty on fruits is not enough to encourage British Columbian farmers to go into fruit growing, how could Free Trade be any help to them?

The B. C. paper is like the lunatic who refused to wear any clothes at all because, he said, "What clothes I wear are not enough to keep me from catching cold, so in future I intend to go stark naked!" That puts a large amount of the Free Trade argument in a nutshell, for it is now being urged that the protection we have does not keep all our men fully at work, therefore we will have a policy which will shut up our industrial works, and throw the workmen entirely without employment. If this is a sane policy, "sanity" and "lunacy" will have to exchange definitions.

The British Columbia policy, as advocated by the paper alluded to, is this, "Free Trade with a prohibitive tariff in British Columbia against the other parts of Canada, and against California fruits." The combination is a very curious one, some will say nonsensical. But it is quite as rational, consistent and patriotic as several other policies advocated by Free Traders in Canada, whose mixed ideas only prove that they do not know what Free Trade means, and, consequently, do not understand what its effects would be.

The Free Trade agitation is a political kaleidoscope. One speaker turns the toy one way, which shows a glittering arrangement, another gives it a turn which changes the pattern. Mr. Laurier turns it so as to show a combination like the Union Jack, Sir Richard gives it a turn which brings out the Stars and Stripes—especially the stripes. The "Globe" turns it so as to give a new phase every day. The country papers turn it to show the "green" predominating, which reflects the innocence of their agricultural friends on whose assumed credulity they play. Some papers, who are waiting the result of the elections before deciding what opinions to hold, twist the toy in their hands and twist so quickly that no particular pattern is visible. This is called the "independent" view. The toy is ingenious, but only a child's toy at the best. Those who have investigated the working of Free Trade know that the thing is,

after all, a mere collection of broken glass of no practical use, and of no practical value.

THE "Globe" asks every day, "Has the National Policy made you rich?" One of the most painful and surest signs of idiocy is the perpetual repetition of the same phrase day after day. Our contemporary has evidently got some one on its staff whose brain is softening. No policy can make everybody rich, as the "Globe" implies that Free Trade would, in spite of its knowing about the pauperism of England.

THE MARKETS.

Wheat—The edge seems to be off the wheat market this week, and prices have experienced several breaks. The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended Saturday, March 16, shows a decrease of \$14,000 bushels, against a decrease of 1,248,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, and an increase of \$44,000 bushels, against a decrease of 1,248,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year and an increase of \$3,000 bushels the corresponding week two years ago. The total visible supply now is 76,873,000 bushels, as compared with 73,239,000 bushels a year ago.

Local wheat—The advance in the United States last week had the effect of strengthening local and other Canadian markets, and there has been a good demand in Ontario for Manitoba wheat for milling purposes at higher prices.

Flour—Manitoba flour is in fair demand and sales are being made for export. Local sales by millers are made at \$1.85 per cask, and \$1.65 per bushel, delivered to city dealers, with a discount of 50 per cent for cash.

Butter—The market is as dull as ever. The few tubs sold on local account range from 10 to 140 as to quality. Prints and rolls are being sold in a retail way at 15 to 25c as to quality.

Cheese—Dealers are selling at 11c per lb.

Eggs—Fresh, Hc; lard, 5c.

Lard—We quote pure, \$1.80 for 20-pound pails and \$1.50 for 50-pound pails; compound at \$1.65 per 20-pound pail; compound in 3 and 5 pound tins, \$6 per case of 60 pounds. Pure lard 14c in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$6.50 per case of 60 pounds; tins 8c per lb.

Poultry—Stocks of frozen poultry have been well cleaned up this year, and only two or three dealers are holding any stock in refrigerator storage. [This class of stock is selling at about the following prices: Chickens—8c, turkeys 10c, geese 10c, ducks 8c. About 1 to 2c per pound higher would be paid for nice fresh birds.]

Hay—A little firmer in consequence of the break up of the roads. Loose hay on the street market is selling at about \$4.50 to \$4 per ton; baled hay, \$4 to \$5 per ton on track, but sells at \$4 generally.

Live stock—The second direct shipment of Manitoba cattle was made up here Friday by Gordon & Ionside, for England, consisting of a train load. The export cattle cost about 3c in the country. Cattle are rather firmer and finest butchers would bring up to 3 1/2c per lb here, good 3c, and fair 2 1/2c. Hogs will be taken at 4c for good packing lots.—Winnipeg Commercial.

OUR LOCAL MARKET.

Wheat, 48 to 50c; little offering. Oats, wholesale 35c, retail 40c, per bushel. Bran, 80c, per 100 lbs, \$16 per ton. Flour—Hungarian, \$2; Strong Bakers, \$1.85 per sack of 98 lbs. Beef per side, 44c; joints, 40c; Pork, 55c, per 100 lbs.; 8 to 10c, per lb, according to choice. Mutton, 10 to 15c; per lb.; per case, 10c. White fish, 6c for quantities; 8c, per lb. Potatoes, 75c per bushel. Cabbage, 12c, per lb. Onions 1 lb, for 25c. Hay, \$1 to \$5 per ton. Butter, 15c, per lb. Cheese, 17c, per lb. Eggs 15c per doz.

Story From Hawarden.

Here is a Hawarden story told in the London New Age: "Once Mr. Gladstone had been cutting down a tree in the presence of a large concourse of people, including a number of 'cheap trippers.' When the tree had fallen and the prime minister and some of his family who were with him were moving away, there was a rush for the chips. One of the trippers secured a big piece and exclaimed, 'Hey, lads, when I die this shall go in my coffin.' Then cried his wife, a shrewd, motherly old woman with a merry twinkle in her eye, 'Sam, my lad, if thou'd worship God as thou worships Gladstone thou'd stand a better chance of going where thy chip would burn.'"

Belief.

Figgs—You'll generally find that people believe what they want to believe.

Foggs—Yes, and probably that accounts for the belief in everlasting punishment—for other people, of course—being so popular.—Boston Transcript.

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WARNING.

\$100 REWARD!

We are informed that unscrupulous dealers are in the habit of selling plugs and parts of plugs of inferior Tobacco, representing them to be the genuine

"T. & B."

Myrtle Navy.

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A reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given to anyone for information leading to the conviction of any person or persons guilty of the above fraudulent practices, or infringing on our trade mark in any manner whatsoever.

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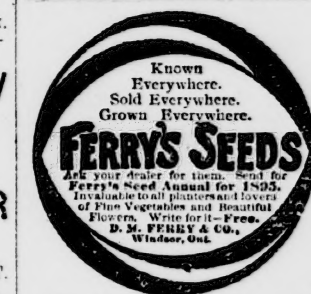
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Qu'Appelle Printing & Publishing Co.,

LIMITED.

QU'APPELLE N.W.T.



SHERIFF'S SALE.

Northwest Territories, Judicial District of Western Assiniboia, to WIT:

BY virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories, Judicial District of Western Assiniboia, at the suit of John Labatt and to me directed against the lands of Thomas Malcolm, I have seized and taken into execution the following lands, namely: The northeast quarter of section twenty-eight (28), in township seventeen (17), in range thirteen (13), west of the second (2nd) meridian, in the Northwest Territories, which I shall expose for sale on Saturday, the thirtieth day of April, 1895, at my office, in the court house, Regina, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

JAMES H. BENSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Regina, Jan. 11, 1895.

17 25

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In subscribing, simply write name and post office on a piece of paper and enclose it and ONE DOLLAR in an envelope addressed

NOR'-WESTER,

Winnipeg, Canada.

LIVE STOCK

LIVE STOCK AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Pictures of Two Horses Belonging to the British Royal Family.

Queen Victoria has always been distinguished as a successful live stock breeder. Her fat bullocks and heavy swine frequently take premiums at the shows and agricultural fairs. At her principal home, Windsor castle, are herds and herds of many kinds, a regular menagerie, in short.

The Prince of Wales has some live stock. Although Albert Edward has



DEER OF WIRE

never been so famous as his mother in the live stock breeding line, yet the horse here shown belongs to him and is in its way no slouch.

Perhaps Wales, with the sense of humor apparent, named this horse for his son and successor, the Duke of York. At any rate, Duke of York is the name of the handsome and spirited looking animal in the illustration. The duke is as handsome and spirited looking as some of the hawks imported into the United States by members of our American nobility and reigning families. He is dark chestnut in color. He stretches his hind legs back with the best.

It would take a strain of the imagination to picture good, stout old Queen Victoria on horseback, and it would require a still greater strain on the part of the horse to carry her, yet it is a fact that her majesty was once a most graceful rider.

Her favorite riding mare, Jersey, is still kept in good state at Windsor castle and usually trotted out to see her royal



VICTORIA'S RIDING MARE.

mistress occasionally. The late Prince Albert, John Brown and this mare Jersey have probably shared a larger portion of the royal affection than any other creature. Jersey is now 27 years old. Old as she is, it is quite likely her royal mistress will survive her.

WINTER LIVE STOCK NOTES.

The dairy rapidly lengthens during this month, and however cold the weather may be the farmer feels the pleasant reassurance that the time when his milk lasts longer than the lightest moon can be put. The farmer does not get any thing in winter, but the first and most important thing is to make his milk last as long as possible. The milk should be kept in the days when sunlight is scarce, but it does not make vigorous, beautiful growth. No doubt if animal life were observed as closely as the farmer observes his vegetables it is a disadvantage of increasing sunlight would be equally obvious. The breeding animals ought to be kept out of doors during a part at least of each sunny day. If this rule were observed, they would be less affected by disease than the most carefully sheltered stock is now liable to be.

A cornstalk bed, to which some care on the ear is added occasionally, makes a very good bed for cows bearing young and due to calve in the spring. This keeps the horns from becoming laxative, and there is less likelihood of fever to make parturition difficult and dangerous when its time comes than if the animal is fed on hay. We know an old farmer who will make it a practice to give each cow at least two weeks before calving a corn stalk bed of corn stalks cut up in small pieces of corn stalks. In a long experience his cows never gave any trouble at this time while those who did not make this practice had cows which suffered from cracked legs and milk fever. It was very sure that feeding the corn in the ear was what was responsible for his success.—Exchange.

WEIGHING WEIGHT OF BEEF CATTLE.

The British Dairy Farmers' Association issue a useful summary of their "transactions" in 1894, from which we gather that the mean live weight of the Shorthorn at their shows for the last four years, including that just closed, has varied singularly little. There is a net increase of nine pounds on the four years. Jerseys show only two pounds change, but Guernseys get heavier every year, and the increase from 1890 is a mean 110 pounds per animal, a 62 change. Ayrshires have similarly gone up from 1,016 to 1,153 pounds, but crossbred cattle have gone down, and there are no definite changes in Red Polls (Norfolk cattle) or in Keries. The last named vary a good deal, but there seems no regular tendency toward reduced or increased mean weight. Of the seven breeds the Shorthorns are the heaviest and then the crossbred cattle. Guernseys, Ayrshires and Red Polls occupy a medium position, and the smallest cattle are the Keries and the Jerseys. In 1898 the Jerseys were smaller than the Keries, but this was reversed last year.

HEAVY CARRIAGE HORSES.

Demand For Those of Good Shape and High Action.

The heavy harness horse should fit the heavy vehicle just as the light harness horse fits the light wheeled road wagon or piano box buggy. The tendency of American carriage building has been to lightness of construction. This is seen in the piano box side bar, the phaeton, the surrey and many other vehicles of light weight. Such a vehicle demands a horse to suit it—a light framed, rangy, stylish horse, nimble and even swift of foot, with flowing mane and tail. English wagon makers run to the opposite extreme. They put the "stuff" in their vehicles. The high and heavy two wheel carts are popular, the mail phaeton and an almost unnumbered variety of traps of somewhat similar design are much driven, while the tendency toward the heavy equipage finds this climax in the mailcoach designed for four horses. Obviously the horse that is suited to the skeletonlike American road rig is not adapted to the heavy wheeled traps of English pattern. Hence we may logically divide harness horses into two types—the light and the heavy, each with its distinctive place.

The heavy traps are largely used for city and park driving, but in the east where hard roads lead from cities to suburbs no little amount of road riding in dogcart, break or coach is done. For the most part the men who breed the harness horses—the farmers of the central west—are not familiar with the sort of vehicle which must be harnessed for the city, and hence are at sea as to the type of horse to breed.

Trotting sires have been largely patronized, with the result that light and rangy horses, with low action, lacking size and substance and in many cases wanting beauty of conformation, have been put on the market. Most of these horses can step along at a good pace, but even those who indulge in road riding are coming to demand shapeliness as well as speed in their horses. The horse breeding districts of the west have been secured to find horses of suitable size, substance and action to go into high priced leather on city streets with broughams, landaus, cars, breaks and coaches behind them. It is needless to say that comparatively few of them are found which are up to the standard.

It is this demand for a heavier horse, a shapelier horse and a horse of higher action than we have been producing from our trotters that leads to the importation of the continental breeds of coaches and the Cleveland bay and the hackney. Heavy carriages demand heavy horses. It needs but a single of a modern rubber tired brougham to show the horse breeder that the horse which is well adapted to the phaeton or even the surrey will not do in the shafts of a four wheeler of such weight. There must be more bone, a larger frame, a heavier body, but all without coarseness. And then the flying extended trot of the light road horse must be replaced either with the stately, dwelling stride of the coach horse or the quick, high action of the hackney. An understanding of what the market demands will help to put the breeder on the right track and will show the trotting horse advocate, if he be amenable to reason, that he cannot fill the bill with the horse which has so long been popular with the American public in breast strap harness to light vehicles.—Breeder's Gazette.

MAKING PIGS FAT.

I fattened two pigs that were bought Nov. 9, 1893. Their ages then were between 2 and 3 months. They were fed the heads of clover hay that broke off as it fell from the mow mixed with No. 1 chop feed—2 quarts clover heads and 1 1/2 quarts of chop feed. The clover was soaked in boiling water and then the chop feed added. This was fed twice a day, with a very little skim milk, for a month. Then I added one quart of bran and a little ear corn for another month, when I added about ten ears of corn daily for six weeks. From this time they were fed the clover and chop feed in the morning and then filled on ear corn and a little skim milk and water; at noon ear corn and water. This was fed until they were killed March 25, 1894. They dressed 188 pounds each. Pigs never grew faster than did these.—J. H. Sallwood in Rural New Yorker.

LIVE STOCK POINTS.

What to do with idle horses in winter is a hard problem. A good plan in districts where the ground is not frozen solid to the depth of several feet is to use them to do the hauling while you dig a pond for irrigation purposes in summer. Many farms have a brook or spring or spring soil in a place high enough to afford considerable fall. At a convenient place dig a good sized pond. Cover the bottom and sides with clay, water cement, or wall it, as you like best. It will fill full and stay full. In the hot dry weather of summer you can connect it by hose pipe with your farm garden or berry patches and raise bounteous crops in spite of drought. Thus your horses will more than pay their way in winter.

The kind of stock that you can't keep because it is so good that buyers snap it up at once is the kind that you want to raise every time.

Breed for size and speed in the American road horse. There is no better in the world.

Shropshires and Oxford Down sheep have wool growing well down on the legs, while the Southdowns have smooth, hairy legs.

There is many a time good work for farm horses in winter, if their owners will just hustle around and find it, either at home or in neighboring towns.

Tennessee is rapidly rising into fame as a live stock state, especially in the production of mules and trotting horses.

Sows bred at 12 months old will bring vigorous litters. It does not pay to breed them till they are at least 8 months old.

DAIRY & CREAMERY.

PURE DAIRY TYPE.

Experiments of Interest to Milkmen and Butter Makers.

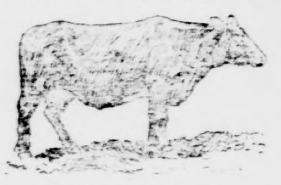
In bulletin No. 35, from the University of Minnesota, Professor T. L. Haecker confers a benefit on all creamery men and keepers of milk cows. He divided the station cows into four groups, with reference to their beefmaking or milk producing qualities. The illustration below shows the regular gradation from the pure beef type to the perfect dairy type. The first cow is a Shorthorn, Dido, "blocky and plump," showing the beef form.

The butter fat made from Dido's milk cost 18.2 cents a pound; average cost of



DIDO, SHORTHORN BEEF.

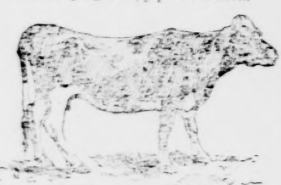
butter fat for group 1, 17.5. The second cow is Beckley, from group 2, a grade Jersey. Beckley looks like a dairy cow when compared to Dido, but on comparing her with the fourth and last cow here represented it will be seen that she has rather rounded hips and short neck and somewhat plump outlines all over.



BECKLEY, GRADE JERSEY.

The butter fat cost from group 2, to which Beckley belonged, was 15.1 cents a pound.

A first glance at Dido, from group 3, would suggest there was nothing wrong with her dairy form, yet Professor Haecker finds that she is too long bodied for dairy type. The record of this group was good, however, the three cows averaging 314 1/2 pounds each.



DOTTIE, GUERNSEY DAIRY.

Dottie is a Guernsey of pure blood. The other two cows in this group were a grade Holstein and a grade Guernsey. This group were the lightest of the four divisions. Their butter fat cost 14.6 cents a pound.

In group 4 Professor Haecker placed the cows designated to be of pure dairy form, as represented in



HOUSTON, FROM CROFT IV.

The difference between these cows and those of the third division is that they are deeper bodied. Houston, the cow in the illustration, is a cross between Jersey and Guernsey, a cross that ought to become general. Houston was the largest cow in any of the groups, but made butter fat at least cost. Her butter fat cost only 10.8 cents a pound. In this last group there were two Holsteins and one Shorthorn, the others being Jersey and Guernsey blood. There were 12 cows in all in this group, and their butter fat cost on the average 12.1 cents a pound.

THIS MAN'S WAY TO MAKE BUTTER COME.

I wish to add a little light to the question "How to Make the Butter Come." C. P. Goodrich's suggestions are all good and important, but if we have no fresh cows or sows or roots, and are doing the very best we can and churn at from 64 to 72 degrees, yet get no butter, and finally get down tired and discouraged, what then? We want most of all to know what to do to prevent any further loss.

Immediately after skimming set the cream in water and heat gradually to 140 degrees, though 150 degrees will do so harm. Do not have the cream too thick. It is about right as it comes from the deep setting. Set it away in a cool place until a full curd is obtained, then warm to 64 degrees, and it will come with ten minutes' churning.

If from any cause the cream is bitter—which is sometimes the case when cream is hard to churn—this method of handling will sweeten it completely, making good sweet butter.—N. B. Whitford.

CHEESE AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR MEAT.

The reason that cheese have attained such perfection in Europe is that they are consumed in much larger quantity than they are in America, and the reason of that is that they take the place of meat, which costs so much the common people cannot afford to buy it. Perhaps if Americans ate more fine cheese and less meat they would be rosier, healthier and handsomer. The common people of Europe certainly are stronger and have better complexions than the common people of America.

JUNE BUTTER IN MIDWINTER.

The Bacteria That Gives the Rich Flavor to Grass Butter.

All dairymen understand that the ripening of cream is important in securing butter with the best flavor, no matter what the feed may be. Professor H. W. Conn of Wesleyan university has been investigating this ripening process, and he finds that it means the development of various bacilli in the cream. The one which gives the June grass flavor he has managed to separate, and this he names bacillus 41. By making pure cultures of this bacillus and putting it into the cream the quality of butter is greatly improved at all seasons of the year. This ripening of the cream is similar to the process which goes on in beer during its fermentation. The June butter bacillus will not propagate during cold weather, but by keeping the cream moderately warm, and putting some of the bacilli into it the June flavor is given to butter at all seasons of the year.

The method by which it has been proved that this bacillus would do the work required was: A half pint of milk was sterilized thoroughly by continuous steaming, so as to kill any organisms which might be present in it. After this the milk was inoculated with bacillus 41, which had been prepared in the bacteriological laboratory. The milk was then set aside and the bacilli allowed to develop for a day or two, the object being to increase the number of bacteria, and thus prepare for a large inoculation at the creamery, where the subsequent experiments were carried on. This culture was poured into six or eight quarts of cream and the mixture put into the ripening room. After a day or two it was churned, the buttermilk being put one side and later inoculated into the large cream vat. The cream was then allowed to ripen for the normal time and at the normal temperature and then churned as usual. Before the churning a small quantity was set aside for inoculation into the next day's cream, the process being thus kept up until the virtue of the original inoculation was exhausted.

The result of this experiment was always the same. The first six or eight quarts of cream gave moderately good butter, but did not have just the flavor wanted. The first large churning was better. Then on each day the quality steadily improved until after two or three days there began to be noticed a pleasant flavor not there at first. This soon became very strong and noticeable and was present in the butter for two or three weeks after the original inoculation, the length of time varying with unknown conditions. When the quality began to deteriorate, it could easily be restored by fresh inoculation from the laboratory, so that there was no difficulty in maintaining it indefinitely.

These practical experiments were carried on at the Cromwell creamery, Connecticut. The proprietors were at first very skeptical as to the value of the method, but since the results of the experiments have become known they have become convinced and are now using this inoculation in all their butter making. Several times last year samples of butter made from the inoculated cream and of some made in the ordinary way were sent to an expert for rating, and in every case the butter made from the artificially ripened cream was rated from 4 to 15 points ahead on the scale of a hundred.

Dr. Conn is at present making arrangements for the introduction of this system of inoculation into all the large creameries in the United States. The process of cultivating the bacteria can be carried on with very small expense, and the inoculation will add almost nothing to the cost of the butter. The inoculation will probably be furnished to dairymen in a form much resembling a compressed yeast cake.

So uniform has been the result of the experiments carried on during the last year that the value of this discovery is put beyond the region of experimentalism, and bacillus 41 takes rank as a species of organism whose artificial use in the ripening of cream will produce a decided improvement in the flavor of butter. It adds to all grades an especially delicate aroma and taste.—American Cultivator.

DAIRY AND CREAMERY.

It is finally agreed that the cream separator gives more and better butter than any process of cream setting will do.

My greatest profit is in feeding calves. I feed the calf milk just from the cow about a week to give it a good start, then I feed separator milk with flaxseed meal made as follows: Take a quart of flaxseed to 4 quarts of water; let it boil for 15 minutes; then mix a gill of the tea to 7 or 8 pounds of separator milk, increasing both to a quart of tea to 12 pounds of milk at 4 weeks old. Of course there is a difference in calves, and some will eat more than others. This ration is for an average calf. Last year my calves netted me 50 cents to \$1 per hundred pounds of separator skim milk, according to the prices of veals in New York city.—Cor. Rural New Yorker.

Milk is the most easily contaminated of any article of food used by the human race. Look out, therefore.

The souring of milk is caused by its sugar turning into lactic acid, and that is the result of the action of bacilli.

Sterilized milk will soon become a necessity.

Great Britain imports 25,000,000 pounds of cheese a year.

Educate a heifer. Don't "break" her. The education should begin when she is only a week or two old. Handle her order and rub and pet her.

One creamery man in Vermont sells from 400 to 600 quarts of sweet cream every day during warm weather.

The Ontario dairy school uses 4,000 pounds of milk a day in the instruction given to pupils.

The best average time for heifers to drop their first calves is at 2 years old.

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE TONIC AND STOMACH AND LIVER CURE

The Wonderful HEALTH BUILDER & NERVE FOOD

This Remedy cures Indigestion and Dyspepsia, as well as all Nervous Diseases, by acting on the Nerve Centres at the base of the brain. It has been absolutely demonstrated that two-thirds of our diseases and ailments, are due to the deranged Nerve Centres at the base of or within the brain.

SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE IS A WONDERFUL CURE FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

Loss of Appetite, Weight and Tenderness in the Stomach, Sour Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Wind upon the Stomach, Nausea and Sick Stomach, Sick-Headache, Hiccough, Water Brash, Heartburn, Vertigo and Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Frightful Dreams, etc.

The Stomach suffers more than any of the other organs from disease, because into it are taken so many indigestible and irritating substances as articles of food. In its great effort to digest these, it soon becomes weakened and diseased. Under such circumstances, it is not wonderful that so many complain of indigestion and weak stomachs. When the stomach fails to digest and assimilate the food the whole body falls into a state of weakness and decay. For Nature has decreed that the body must constantly receive nutriment through the stomach, to repair the waste of tissue constantly going on in the system.

The South American Nervine

Is probably the greatest remedy ever discovered for the cure of all Chronic Stomach troubles, because it acts through the nerve centres. It gives marked relief in **ONE DAY**, and very soon effects a permanent cure. The first bottle will convince anyone that a cure is certain.



It will cure you.

July 16th, 1893.

Walkerton, Ont.



It will cure you.

July 16th, 1893.

Walkerton, Ont.

WHAT EX-MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, REUBEN A. TRUMAN, SAYS.

I have been for about ten years very much troubled with indigestion and dyspepsia, have tried a great many different kinds of patent medicines, and have been treated by a number of physicians and found no benefit from them. I was recommended to try SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE. I obtained a bottle, and I must say I have found very great relief, and have since taken two more bottles, and now feel that I am entirely free from indigestion, and would strongly recommend all my fellow sufferers from the disease, to give SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE an immediate trial.

(My signature) *Reuben A. Truman*

A MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL SPEAKS.

PETERBORO, Ontario, June 27th, 1893.

To the Proprietor of South American Nervine.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in recommending the great SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE to all who are afflicted as I have been, with nervous prostration and indigestion. I found very great relief from the very first bottle, which was strongly recommended to me by my druggist. I have induced my wife to use it, who I must say, was completely run down and was suffering very much from general debility. She found great relief from SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE, and also cheerfully recommends it to her fellow sufferers.

(My signature) *Rev W. S. Barker*

Sick Headache

Is dependent on deranged nerve centres and indigestion. Hence its cure must come through building up the Nervous System and curing the Stomach. SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE will absolutely cure this dreaded malady and prevent its return.

A SWORN CURE FOR ST. VITUS'S DANCE.

My daughter, twelve years old, had been afflicted for several months with St. Vitus's Dance. She was reduced to a skeleton, could not walk, could not talk, could not swallow anything but milk; I had to handle her like an infant. Doctors and neighbors gave her up. I commenced giving her the SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE TONIC, and the effects were very surprising. In three days the rigidity of her nervousness, and finally improved. Four bottles cured her completely. I think the SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE the greatest remedy ever discovered, and would recommend it to everyone. MR. W. T. LESTER, State of Indiana, Montgomery County, U. S. A.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this May 10, 1893.

CHAS. M. TRAVIS, Notary Public.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

C. E. CARTHEW, Qu'Appelle, Wholesale and Retail Agent.

DR. HALL, Agent, Fort Qu'Appelle.

A. J. ORCHARD, Agent, Indian Head.

R. B. TAYLOR, Agent, Grenfell.

Weekly Free Press, \$1. Semi-Weekly, \$2. TO JANUARY 1 1896.

Any person who, before January 1st next, sends in a year's subscription for either of above papers will receive the paper until January 1st, 1896, and will receive also.

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The list of books is published in the Weekly and Semi-Weekly Free Press, and they will be sent out as fast as the orders come in. Early orders will have widest choice.

In sending your orders name several books. If your first choice is out of stock, second will be sent, and so on.

Orders must in all cases be direct from the subscriber to the Free Press, accompanied by the year's subscription in full.

This offer will positively not be open after December 31st.

The Weekly or Semi-Weekly Free Press is, either one, superior to any other weekly paper in Manitoba or the Northwest.

THE MANITOBA FREE PRESS CO



SHERIFF'S SALE.

North-West Territories, Judicial District of Western Assiniboia, to wit:—

By virtue of a Writ of Execution, issued out of the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories, Judicial District of Western Assiniboia, at the suit of Arthur J. O'Connor and to me directed against the lands of George Cole, I have seized and taken into Execution the following lands, to-wit:—The Southwest Quarter of Section Two (2), in Township Seventeen (17), in Range Eleven (11), West of the Second (2nd) Meridian, in the Northwest Territories, which I shall expose for sale on Tuesday, the 15th day of April, 1895, at my office in the Court House, Regina, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES H. BENSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Regina, January 15th, 1895.

16-24

Do you want anything in the line of route bills or pedigree cards?

A Big Dollar's Worth

The Winnipeg Weekly Tribune, which is acknowledged to have—over by rival publishers—the largest circulation of any paper published in Canada west of Lake Superior, is now offering great inducements to intending subscribers. It can be obtained from now to January 1st, 1896, for \$1—a very slight advance on the cost of the white paper used in its publication. At its regular price of \$1 a year the Weekly Tribune is certainly extra value, and with the balance of this year free the offer becomes an extraordinary one. The fact that the Weekly Tribune reaches more homes in the North-West than any other paper published, is strong evidence that it is recognized as the great family newspaper. It publishes Dr. Falmagne's sermon each week, and gives more Manitoba and North-West news from its own correspondents than all other Winnipeg papers combined. This is especially interesting to the settler, as almost every district is represented. It can be had from now to the end of next year by sending \$1 to the Tribune Publishing Co., Winnipeg.

Qu'Appelle Observatory.
Reading of the thermometer for the week ending Tuesday, March 26, 1885.

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Wednesday, March 20	44	26
Thursday, March 21	38	31
Friday, March 22	49	27
Saturday, March 23	37	25
Sunday, March 24	34	20
Monday, March 25	39	29
Tuesday, March 26	45	28

WIND DIRECTION AND VELOCITY.

	G.A.M.	P.M.	G.P.M.
Wednesday, ..	s 13	s 18	s 8
Thursday, ..	s 14	w 5	w 10
Friday, ..	s 20	s 8	w 4
Saturday, ..	w 16	w 20	w 12
Sunday, ..	sw 16	sw 21	sw 16
Monday, ..	sw 15	w 2	s 10
Tuesday, ..	s 21	s 22	s 24

Local and General

—Springlike weather.
—The canteen at the Northwest police barracks, was destroyed by fire on Friday night.

—Mr. Fenton, manager for Messrs. Moore & McEldown, lumber merchants, Prince Albert, was in town on Thursday last.

—Mr. W. Caswell, nephew of Mr. S. H. Caswell, has returned to Qu'Appelle after an absence of several years in Grand Forks, N.D.

—Const. Deige, who has been relieved at Grenfell by Const. Earnshaw, arrived in Qu'Appelle on Tuesday morning, to be stationed here.

—Judging from the activity displayed, and the quantity of agricultural implements being imported by our machine agents, they must anticipate a decided improvement in trade.

—The Supreme Court will meet in Qu'Appelle on Tuesday, April 2nd, when the cases against the Boyd Bros., which have created such an excitement in Abernethy, will be disposed of.

—The Rev. Mr. Macallister will preach his farewell sermon in the Presbyterian church on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 7 p.m. It is to be hoped a good congregation will greet the rev. gentleman.

—Two keys, attached to what very much resembles a stick of cordwood, was found on the trail between town and Roschill. They can be had by the owner on applying at The Progress office.

—The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered in the Presbyterian church on Sunday last, the Rev. Mr. Matheson officiating. There was a good congregation and about twenty celebrants.

—Veterinary Surgeon Ellis, of Lethbridge, was in town on Thursday last, making enquiries in accordance with a resolution of the Agricultural society, asking the Government to appoint an inspector.

—When lovers are bidding one another good night they should be careful of two things, i.e., that the blind is opaque, or if not, that they do not get between the lamp and the window; shadow pantomimes have been seen lately.

—Const. Earnshaw, who has been stationed at Qu'Appelle for some time, left on Sunday night for Grenfell, where he will be stationed for the future. His departure is a cause of sorrow to his many friends, more especially among his lady friends.

—It is an interesting astronomical fact that on Good Friday, April 12th, the heavenly bodies which gravitate around the sun will be in exactly the same position that they occupied in the firmament on the day that Christ died on the cross. It will be the first time that such a thing has occurred for 1,862 years.

—Mr. W. Buley, who, together with his family, have been spending the winter in Ontario, returned on Sunday morning, and expresses himself as very much pleased to get back to Qu'Appelle. He states that Ontario is in a terribly depressed state; no money to be had, and that the Northwest is quite a paradise compared to it. Mrs. Broley and family stopped off at Elkhorn, on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. F. Travis, Mrs. Travis being a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Broley.

—Mr. Walter Jerrold, who is the second surviving son of Mr. Thomas S. Jerrold, and grandson of the late Douglas Jerrold, is the author of several instructive books, the last of which appeared a few months ago being now on our table. It is entitled "Electricians and their Wonders." The neatly got up volume, which emanates from the well known London (England) firm of S. W. Partridge & Co., is replete with matter of a highly interesting and instructive nature from the first page to the last. By the student of electricity the book will doubtless be largely read, and

the general reader will not fail to derive much pleasure from the perusal of its well written pages, for who could read unmoved Mr. Jerrold's graphic description of that gigantic undertaking, the laying of the first Atlantic cable, which, after many mishaps, was successfully accomplished between the 13th and 27th of July, 1866, and has therefore been in constant use for close upon thirty years. What Mr. Walter Jerrold has to say is not only said well, but his style of writing is extremely fascinating, and grows upon the reader as he turns over the pages of this truly bright little book.

—Mr. Bulyea, M.L.A., has made arrangements with Dr. Carthew and Messrs. J. P. Creamer & Co., of Qu'Appelle, and with Mr. Orchard, of Indian Head, for the sale of gopher poison. The drug can be had almost immediately from any of the above druggists. It has been demonstrated that the most effective time to use the poison is in the early spring, when the pests first make their appearance and before they begin to multiply. It is to be hoped that this course will be adopted.

A Proposition to Mars.

Twinkle, twinkle little star,
Wine, I wonder, lives in Mars?
And I wonder whether you can
Signal to this little planet?
If you can, pray let us know
Whether any crops you grow?
Or if any kind of food
Grows in your verdant orchard?
If it does, perhaps I can
Explain to you a little plan
By which, I think, you can compete
With our Manitoba wheat.
We're going to have, sometime next Fall,
An exhibition, free for all!
That is to say, if no one here
Exhibits from "your neighbor Mars."
First, get your wheat, then fill a ear
And hold it up as a shining star.
Then write the name of the exhibitor
And point directly for Regina;
If you make haste and ship it soon,
It may, perhaps, get here by June;
And if it comes in good condition
I'll see it placed on exhibition.
Of course we don't object to wheat ears,
But what if it's clean and free from weevils?
For it's not, why, who can tell
But you may know the town to—well,
I won't say where, but so all know
It isn't where they would most
Oh, pardon me, but may I dare
Enquire the price of what is up there?
Kindly, also, tell us when
We shall see you Martian men,
And if the Martian lady waits,
Like she does here—to want the "pants?"
Or does she prefer to sit
In the undivided skirt?
Perhaps in your exalted station
She prefers a "combination"
(Of the two, of course, I mean),
How then, she hardly ever seen,
Does she also interfere
With the ruling of your sphere,
And when she meets with sad disaster
Run shrieking to her lord and master,
Crying with sobs and tears, who fails
Would have him take command again?
This is to what our girls aspire,
How is it with you up higher?
I think that woman's proper post
Is in her home to "iron the roast"
Or mend her husband's clothes, or maybe
Now and then to spank the baby.
—Anonymous.

P.S.—Telegraph when first you see land
To Love & Raymond, of the Leland,
There's only one thing that they lack,
So fetch a Martian girl for Jack,
But mind you don't bring one that's
hideous
For he's well known to be fastidious.

Edgeley Echoes.

Mr. Davin has been spouting to some of his constituents southwest of here. He rained the ire of our Edgeley Patrons by his vivid description of the value of a Patron candidate in the house. The beauty of Mr. Davin's speeches lay in his wonderful ability of using very plain English, and keeping very much to the point. Mr. Davin has always been the farmer's friend, and a good friend; therefore, it would be very foolish fraternity to forsake their old benefactor for any new gas bag of wind and discontent.

I heard a Grit lamenting on the impossibility of Mr. Douglass' return at next election. Too bad it is not a yellow dog that we intend to run for candidature this time, although one of Mr. Douglass' supporters is reported to have said that if a yellow dog was run against Mr. Douglass, the Tory fraternity would vote for him, i.e., the yellow dog. It sounds very bad to hear a

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CREAM
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MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

rabid Grit make such a statement, in fact, it is an insult to his own candidate. Mr. Douglas will certainly not be elected, and so that is as much as saying a yellow dog would take the most votes.

The will auger departed for the city last week. We have not heard any more reports of overflowing wells, but as it is again in good hands we expect to.

There has been an unusual amount of sickness throughout our settlement, the doctor's advice being called for in several cases. We are glad to report favorable bulletins in almost every quarter.

The Edgeley branch of the Patrons of Industry met at the school on Thursday night.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

"There's a chief among ye takin' notes,
An' takin' he'll print 'em."

An old country contemporary states that "A piece of evidence in a Quebec breach of promise case was a cuff with an offer of marriage written on it. One night, while the defendant was holding the plaintiff's hand and whispering fervid words, he popped the question in manuscript on the smooth linen of her wrist. She was sentimental or shrewd enough to keep that article out of the wash, and it has proved of practical value." This was a blow, or rather a cuff, more than the faithless one bargained for, no doubt, and he might have been heard to mutter the words of Tom Hood:

The moon—the moon, so silver and cold,
Her fickle temper has often been told;
Now cloudy, now bright and sunny,
But of all the lunar things that change,
This one that shows most fickle and strange,
And takes the most eccentric range
Is the moon—so called—of money!

Those who have gardens, however small, should cultivate tomatoes, and when their good qualities are better known and appreciated, they will become as popular as they are in France, Italy and America. I may quote the following high testimony as to the value of the ripe tomato: "This vegetable, medicinally considered, is an excellent substitute for calomel, and can be taken when that medicine cannot." In America the tomato is so cheap and so popular that many persons eat it raw as a healthy bonne bouche before breakfast, at which meal it is served in various forms in every hotel and almost every private house, and when the great fruit is not to be had, a substitute is found in tomato sauce. The tomato being only half hardy cannot stand frost, and it generally happens that when the first frost puts in an appearance, the plant is killed. At the first warning of the approach of severe weather all the fruit should be gathered, and that which has begun to color, and a good deal of that which has not, will, if hung or placed in a sunny situation in the house, fully ripen. The green fruit is often utilised by being made into jam or pickle, but of the preparation of these I will not say anything, for the unripe fruit is, to say the least of it, exceedingly unwholesome in whatever tempting way it may be prepared.

The following plan I have found to be a very good one in regard to the growing of peas: Sow a dwarf and a tall variety in the same row. It will be usually found when the tall peas are growing in the general way, that for about a foot or so up the beam there will be few or no pods formed. Now, by sowing tall and dwarf together this is not only obviated but it economises space, and the sticks which are placed for the support of the tall growing, extend a like benefit to the dwarf, and protect them from being blown to one side by the wind. The following ancient peas may be interesting to some of the readers of these notes. Tusser, in his "Five Hundred Points of good Husbandrie," has the following couplet among the directions for gardening of January: "Dig garden, 'troy mallow, now may ye at ease,
And set (as a dainty) thy runcival peas."

By this we may learn three things: That peas were not only grown in Tusser's time, but that they were considered a vegetable delicacy, and that an early crop was a desideratum in those days as it is now. We may also imagine that the runcival peas answered in size to our marrowfat, for runcival is doubtless here used as signifying large, being derived from the French word Roncevalles, the name of the place where the bones of the old heroes were exhibited. Skillful as the Romans were in the cultivation of garden vegetables, such as cab-

bage and asparagus, of green peas we do not find any mention at any of their feasts; yet grey peas were a common dainty. They were fried and given away in great quantities by any candidate seeking the suffrages of the people. Fried peas are even now considered a sort of dainty by the people in the northern counties of England. In Newcastle-on-Tyne they are eaten at a kind of feast on Carling Sunday, and not many years ago the same custom was followed in Lancashire, although it did not appear very general; fried peas were, however, common in every shop where sweetmeats were sold, and also in all the small general shops, in which place a dish of fried peas was usually to be seen in the centre of the window, and appeared to be largely patronized by the children to whom they were retailed at a penny the half pint.

When will they get there? is a question which is commonly asked when people are going a journey, and I think the question fully applies to the two Irishmen who in the course of some work they were engaged upon, lifted a heavy pole, each man taking an end, then turning back to back made vain efforts to walk away with their burden.

Hotels.

QUEEN'S.
G. H. Robinson, Regina; R. H. Lee, Craven; J. F. Guerin, Whitehead; G. Vance, Indian Head; J. Earl, Medicine Hat; Jas. Craig, Jas. Wilson, Edgeley; W. Broley, Barrie, Ont; W. R. Motherwell, Abernethy; W. Will, Winnipeg.

LELAND.
N. C. Swinton, Moosomin; H. J. Dalton, A. Galbraith, Portage la Prairie; C. R. Dixon, W. H. Walker, W. A. Templeton, Winnipeg; J. W. Fenton, Prince Albert; Corp. Pulman, Touchwood; W. D. Cowan, Const. Leigh, Regina; E. R. Ferguson, Moose Jaw.

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Luxuriantly Furnished Bed Rooms, Cuisine Unsurpassed, Large and Well Lighted Sample Rooms.

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LOVE & RAYMOND, Proprietors.

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A. DAVIDSON, - - - Proprietor.

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delivered, \$8.75 on car.

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